

7969-273

9/19/2012

1/20



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

Craig D. Kleppe, Ph. D.
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
P.O. Box 13528
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

SEP 19 2012

Subject: Label Amendment: Various Revisions Including Spreader Use Guide and
Bluegrass Restriction
FreeHand 1.75G Herbicide
EPA Reg. No. 7969-273
Date Submitted: July 16, 2012.

Dear Dr. Kleppe:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

Amended labeling will supersede all previously accepted ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Maggie Rudick at (703) 347-0257 or rudick.maggie@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kable Bo Davis", written over a horizontal line.

Kable Bo Davis
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

2/20

Group 3 15 Herbicide

FREEHAND[®]

1.75G HERBICIDE

For use as a preemergence weed control herbicide in ornamental production, landscape and grounds maintenance, turfgrass, and other specified noncrop areas

Active Ingredients:	
dimethenamid-P: (S)-2-chloro-N-[(1-methyl-2-methoxy)ethyl]-N-(2,4-dimethyl-thien-3-yl)-acetamide	0.75%
pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine	1.00%
Other Ingredients:	98.25%
Total:	100.00%

50 lbs. contains 0.375 lb. of dimethenamid-P and 0.5 lb. of pendimethalin.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-273

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific and/or use site restrictions.

In case of emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

ACCEPTED

SEP 19 2012

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-273

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

 **BASF**
The Chemical Company

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give any liquid to the person. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).</p>	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category-selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof materials, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Dimethenamid-P has properties that may result in groundwater contamination. Application in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface could result in groundwater contamination. Dimethenamid-P has properties that may result in surface water contamination via dissolved runoff and runoff erosion. Practices should be followed to minimize the potential for dissolved runoff and/or runoff erosion.

Endangered Species Protection

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the

pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, or call 1-800-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will generally be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

To avoid adverse effects on endangered plant species, applicators in ornamentals production must comply with the following mitigation measures where and when endangered plant species are known to occur in proximity of the application site:

If applied by ground, leave untreated buffer zone of 200 feet between treatment area and known endangered plant populations.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. The use of **FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

BASF Corporation does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to ornamentals.

DO NOT contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

FreeHand 1.75G is intended for use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL OR CROP INJURY.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 hours**.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof materials, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter the treated area until dusts have settled. Only protected applicator shall be in the treatment area during application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT store above 120° F. Store in original containers and keep closed. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

Container Handling

(for plastic containers)

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. After completely emptying container into application equipment, offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

(for paper or plastic bags)

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. After completely emptying container into application equipment, dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand.

For the control of established weeds, **FreeHand 1.75G** may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use. **FreeHand 1.75G** may be used before or after applications of herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. **Basagran® T&O herbicide**, **Drive® XLR8 herbicide**, **Finale® herbicide**, **Image® 70 DG herbicide**, **Onetime® herbicide**, **Roundup® herbicide**, **Segment® herbicide**) for the control of established weeds. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Finale** or **Roundup** over the top of desirable plants. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Drive XLR8** or **Onetime** in or over the top of landscape or production ornamentals. Consult the labels of those herbicides for use rates, timings, and precautions or restrictions.

A **FreeHand 1.75G** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **FreeHand 1.75G** label.

In Case Of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Application Information

FreeHand 1.75G will provide the most effective weed control when applied by ground spreader equipment and subsequently incorporated into soil by 1/2 inch of rainfall in sprinkler irrigation.

Ground Application

Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** with properly calibrated spreader equipment to provide uniform distribution. Check application routinely to determine proper calibration. Avoid overlaps that will increase use rates above those stated on this label. Avoid application when winds may cause drift. Avoid unintentional contact of granules with driveways, stone, wood or other porous surfaces. **FreeHand 1.75G** may cause temporary discoloration of treated surfaces. Sweep surfaces clean immediately to avoid staining. If granules are crushed into surface, rinse thoroughly.

Application Use Rates

For preemergence control of the listed weed species (see **Table 3** in **Weed Species Controlled** section) using broadcast spreader equipment, apply **FreeHand 1.75G** at the following rates. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause plant injury. Overapplication can result in stand loss, plant injury, or soil residues.

Use Information

Mode of Action

FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide combines two active ingredients: dimethenamid-P, a chloroacetamide, and pendimethalin, a dinitroaniline. Combined, they inhibit both plant cell microtubule assembly (cells do not divide and multiply) and cell growth, inhibiting the germinating shoot portion of the susceptible weed seedlings. A small amount of uptake may also occur through the emerging root system of the weed seedling. **FreeHand 1.75G** is **Chemical Group 3** and **Chemical Group 15** mode-of-action classifications for broader weed control spectrum.

Use Sites

FreeHand 1.75G is a selective preemergence herbicide for the control of certain annual grasses, annual broadleaf weeds and sedges as they germinate in:

- **Commercial ornamental production**
- **Landscape and grounds maintenance**
- **Tree plantations including Christmas trees**
- **Turfgrass**

FreeHand 1.75G may be applied as a soft-residual bare-ground treatment in the use sites listed above.

FreeHand 1.75G controls weeds as they germinate but will not control emerged and established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds. If weeds develop prior to activation of the

Table 1. Application Rates for FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide

Application Rate* (lbs product per acre)	Amount (lbs product per 1000 sq ft)	Amount (lb product per 100 sq ft)
100	2.3	0.23
150	3.4	0.34
200	4.6	0.46

***DO NOT** apply more than **150 lbs/A** in a single application in **New York** state.

All granular herbicide products, including **FreeHand 1.75G**, have different prill sizes. Therefore, to deliver the proper rate, the applicator must calibrate prior to application of product. The **FreeHand 1.75G** calibration tray may be used to calibrate the correct application rate. Rate settings for a specific type of spreader device must be determined by the applicator. Refer to the following table for a calibration guide for various spreaders.

(NOTE: On the final print container label, only one spreader calibration guide will appear depending on whether the basic or alternate clay carrier is used during granule formulation production.)

Spreader Calibration Guide

(corresponds to basic clay carrier)

Spreader Type	Spreader Operation	Setting	Swath of Throw (feet)	Rate Range (lbs product/A)
EarthWay ¹	1-sided	7 to 10	3	200
EarthWay ²	2-sided	11 to 12	3 to 5	150 to 200
John Deere-Lesco Rotary	Not applicable	D to F	Not given	100 to 150
Scott Rotaries R-7, R-7x, R-8, R-8A, SR-1 (cone 9)	Not applicable	D to E1/2	8	100 to 150
Solo ^c Spreader 421S ³	1-sided	1 to 3	3 to 4	100
Solo Spreader 421S ⁴	2-sided	2 to 6	3 to 4	200
Spyker #75 ^a	1-sided	3 to 5	3 to 5	100
Warren T7II ^b	1-sided	3 to 5	3 to 5	100
Warren T7II ^c	2-sided	3 to 6	3 to 6	100

Spreader Efficiency Tips

- ¹ **For EarthWay 1-sided:** Close right slide on spreader to throw to the right.
- ² **For EarthWay 2-sided:** Close left slide about 1/4 to achieve better left center to right distribution for 2-sided throw.
- ³ **For Solo 1-sided:** Position lever to the right (this gives a pattern all to the left and avoids depositing product into operator's hands or body).
- ⁴ **For Solo 2-sided:** Position lever halfway between center and right position.
- ^a **For Spyker:** Rotate spreader to right so first mold pen mark is on top at 24° to give best distribution. NOT recommended for 2-sided use.
- ^b **For Warren 1-sided:** Distribution plate control on front all the way to the left so pattern spreads to left and not into the applicator's arms.
- ^c **For Warren 2-sided:** Position lever in center for best distribution.

Spreader Calibration Guide

(corresponds to alternate clay carrier)

Spreader ³ Type	Spreader Set Position	Spreader Setting	Spreader Swath of Throw (feet)	Rate Range (lbs product/A)
Anderson Model 2000	Center	L	10	100
		M to N	10	150
		P	10	200
EarthWay Evenspread	Center	15	8	100
		18	8	150
		19	8	200
Lesco Spreader Model 030710	Center	G	10	100
		H to I	10	150
		I to J	10	200
Scott's Edgegard DLX ¹	Center	4.5	5	100
		7	5	200
Solo Spreader 421S ²	Center	4	3 to 4	100
		6	3 to 4	150 to 200

Spreader Efficiency Tips

¹This EarthWay Evenspread model has only center position. Older models had right-to-left positions to achieve one-sided throw positions.

²For Solo, the swath is considerably smaller (approximately 3 ft) to achieve best distribution of product and rate through calibration.

³Spyker and Warren spreaders are not included in this calibration guide. BASF recommends with any spreader that you calibrate before use of the product with the type of spreader you will be using.

FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

For extended weed control or where heavy weed infestations are expected, sequential (repeat) applications of **FreeHand 1.75G** can be made 5 to 8 weeks between applications.

Application Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum annual use rate - DO NOT** apply more than a total of 400 lbs/A **FreeHand 1.75G** per crop in a single growing season. **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 300 lbs/A **FreeHand 1.75G** per crop in a single growing season in **New York** state.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 200 lbs/A **FreeHand 1.75G** in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to **actively growing** turfgrass and/or ornamental plants when springtime soil temperature is less than 55° F and under wet soil conditions, or turfgrass/plant injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** as an aerial application.

- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** in greenhouses, polyhouses or other fully enclosed greenhouse-type structures.
- **DO NOT** treat plants grown for food or feed.
- **DO NOT** use treated plants for food or feed.
- **DO NOT** apply to nonbearing fruit and nut trees within one year before harvest of food crop.
- To avoid the possibility of plant damage, **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to turfgrass or ornamental plants growing under stress because of lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures. Diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken plants and increase the possibility of damage from **FreeHand 1.75G**.
- If **FreeHand 1.75G** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.
- Unusually cold, excessively wet, or hot and dry conditions that delay or extend weed seed germination can reduce weed control.

Specific Information for Use Sites

Commercial Ornamental Production

FreeHand 1.75G can be used in and around container and field nurseries.

Applications can be made, but are not limited to, ornamental plant species listed on this label, such as trees, shrubs, ground covers, herbaceous perennials, ornamental grasses, and bedding plants. Applications can also be made to nurseries such as seedling nonbearing fruit and nut trees within one year before producing food crop, conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries, and tree plantations (including Christmas trees).

NOTE: FreeHand 1.75G can only be used on established liner beds with well-rooted plants and/or rootstocks.

Plant Tolerance

FreeHand 1.75G can be used around and over the top of the established ornamental plants listed in **Table 2** of this label. However, not all varieties or strains of the ornamental plants listed have been tested. **FreeHand 1.75G** may be used on ornamental plant species not listed on this label when grower assumes responsibility. Determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at the specified rate. Evaluate treated plants for at least 2 months following treatment for possible injury. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CROP DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH APPLICATIONS TO ORNAMENTAL PLANTS NOT LISTED ON THIS LABEL.**

Specific Ornamentals¹ Use Site Instructions

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Newly transplanted field-grown nursery plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Care must be taken to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide could come into contact with the roots. • DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth.
Newly transplanted container-grown nursery plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Care must be taken to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where FreeHand 1.75G could come into contact with the roots. • For container-grown ornamentals, delay first application of the product to bareroot liners for 2 weeks after transplanting to allow for root establishment. • DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. • DO NOT apply to any size plug or liner tray. • DO NOT apply to plugs or unrooted liners or cuttings being transplanted into pots.
Established container or field-grown nursery plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth. • Care must be taken to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where FreeHand 1.75G could come into contact with the roots.
Field-grown or container-grown production bulbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use in ornamental bulb-like crops such as caladium, calla lily, gladiolus, and lilies. • In field production, apply FreeHand 1.75G to the soil surface only after the crop has been planted and the soil has been settled by several irrigations but prior to weed seed germination. • In fall-planted daffodil, iris or lilies, make an initial application of FreeHand 1.75G following plant establishment; then make a sequential application of FreeHand 1.75G in late winter or early spring prior to weed seed germination. • In container production, apply FreeHand 1.75G to a weed-free surface either before bulb emergence or after leaf emergence from an established plant crown. • Apply FreeHand 1.75G before, during or after bulb emergence.
Bareground pad for container placement Gravel or ground floor of open-sided lathhouses (shadehouses) or other polyhouse structures that allow polycovers to be removed on a seasonal basis	Apply to bareground pad (such as soil, mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base); then water in; then replace containerized ornamentals onto the pad.
Greenhouses, polyhouses or other enclosed structures	DO NOT apply in greenhouses, polyhouses or other fully enclosed greenhouse-type structures.
Landscape uses	Care must be taken that soil or planting mixes have settled firmly following transplanting, and there are no cracks that would allow direct contact of FreeHand 1.75G with roots. Applications where soil and media surfaces are uniformly covered will result in best weed control and ornamental tolerance.

¹ Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **FreeHand 1.75G** or injury may occur.

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Specific Ornamentals¹ Use Site Instructions (continued)

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions																								
SENSITIVE Ornamental Species - Special Precautions																									
Ornamental grasses	<p>Unacceptable phytotoxicity may occur to the following ornamental grasses. FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide should not be applied.</p> <p>Blue fescue <i>Festuca ovina glauca</i> Fountain grass <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> Feather reed grass <i>Calamagrostis</i> spp.</p> <p>NOTE: Test all other ornamental grasses on a small number of plants before and evaluate for 2 months after application prior to use in production.</p>																								
Herbaceous perennials	<p>Unacceptable phytotoxicity may occur to the following herbaceous perennials. FreeHand 1.75G should not be applied.</p> <p>Black-eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> Blue star <i>Amsonia</i> spp. Butterfly flower <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> Butterfly weed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> Cape leadwort <i>Plumbago</i> spp. Columbine <i>Aquilegia</i> spp. Dead nettle <i>Lamium</i> spp. Periwinkle <i>Vinca minor</i> Phlox <i>Phlox paniculata</i> Pincushion flower <i>Scabiosa</i> spp. Speedwell, spiked <i>Veronica spicata</i> other <i>Veronica</i> spp. Tickseed <i>Coreopsis auriculata</i></p>																								
Annual bedding plants	<p>DO NOT apply FreeHand 1.75G to begonia or severe injury will occur. Freehand 1.75G application to gomphrena and New Guinea impatiens may cause injury in some cultivars.</p>																								
Ferns	<p>Applications of FreeHand 1.75G to immature ferns during periods of new growth of fronds may result in some injury.</p>																								
Hydrangea	<p>Not all hydrangea cultivars may respond to the herbicide application with the same tolerance. Before treating an entire block of plants, apply only to a small number of plants and evaluate for 2 months for tolerance.</p>																								
<p>DO NOT apply FreeHand 1.75G sequentially to the following listed species. During the growing season, a second application of FreeHand 1.75G can be made if a herbicide of a different mode of action is applied between FreeHand 1.75G applications. FreeHand 1.75G applications must be separated by at least 16 weeks.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Coneflower</td> <td><i>Echinacea</i> spp.</td> <td>Sage</td> <td><i>Salvia</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creeping phlox</td> <td><i>Phlox subulata</i></td> <td>Spirea</td> <td><i>Spiraea</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goldenrod</td> <td><i>Solidago</i> spp.</td> <td>Thrift</td> <td><i>Armeria</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hydrangea</td> <td><i>Hydrangea</i> spp.</td> <td>Turtlehead/Snakehead</td> <td><i>Chelone</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loropetalum</td> <td><i>Loropetalum chinense</i></td> <td>Viburnum</td> <td><i>Viburnum</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Magnolia</td> <td><i>Magnolia</i> spp.</td> <td>Western hemlock</td> <td><i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></td> </tr> </table>		Coneflower	<i>Echinacea</i> spp.	Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.	Creeping phlox	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Spirea	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.	Thrift	<i>Armeria</i> spp.	Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Turtlehead/Snakehead	<i>Chelone</i> spp.	Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Western hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
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¹ Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **FreeHand 1.75G** or injury may occur.

Table 2. Ornamental Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees	
Alder, European black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Almond (nonbearing)	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>
Apple (nonbearing)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Apricot (nonbearing)	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja</i> spp.
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Arborvitae, Oriental	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Aspen	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Avocado (nonbearing)	<i>Persea americana</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.
Blackberry (nonbearing)	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> <i>R. arvensis</i>
Blueberry (nonbearing)	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.
Blueberry tree, Japanese	<i>Elaeocarpus decipiens</i>
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Boysenberry (nonbearing)	<i>Rubus ursinus x idaeus</i>
Buckeye, red	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Cedar, Eastern red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Cedar, Western red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Cedar, white	<i>Thuja</i> spp.
Chamaecyparis, boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cherry (nonbearing)	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Crabapple (nonbearing)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cryptomeria, Japanese cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Currant (nonbearing)	<i>Ribes petraeum</i> <i>R. spicatum</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Cypress, bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dewberry (nonbearing)	<i>Rubus aboriginum</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood, flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Elderberry (nonbearing)	<i>Sambucus</i> spp.
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>
Fig (nonbearing)	<i>Ficus godeffroyi</i> <i>F. prolixa</i> <i>F. tinctoria</i>
Filbert (nonbearing)	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Fir	<i>Abies</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia</i> spp.

(continued)

Table 2. Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees (continued)	
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Gooseberry (nonbearing)	<i>Ribes</i> spp.
Grape (nonbearing)	<i>Vitis</i> spp.
Grapefruit (nonbearing)	<i>Citrus x paradisi</i>
Gum, black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Kiwi (nonbearing)	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>
Lemon (nonbearing)	<i>Citrus x limon</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.
Linden	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Locust, honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Loganberry (nonbearing)	<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i>
Macadamia nut (nonbearing)	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> <i>M. tetraphylla</i>
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maidenhair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Nannyberry, rusty	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Nectarine (nonbearing)	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Olive (nonbearing)	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Orange (nonbearing)	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Palm, date	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.
Palm, fan	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Palm, palmetto	<i>Sabal minor</i>
Palm, pindo	<i>Butia</i> spp.
Palm, windmill	<i>Trachycarpus</i> spp.
Peach (nonbearing)	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'
Pear (nonbearing)	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Pecan (nonbearing)	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pistachio (nonbearing)	<i>Pistacia mexicana</i> <i>P. vera</i>
Plum (nonbearing)	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Plum, purple leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Pomegranate (nonbearing)	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Poplar, black	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Prune (nonbearing)	<i>Carex corrugata</i>

(continued)

Table 2. Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees (continued)	
Raspberry (nonbearing)	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Red ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> 'Rosea'
Redwood, dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Sequoia, giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Walnut, black (nonbearing)	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Walnut, English (nonbearing)	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis</i> spp. <i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>
Zelkova, Japanese	<i>Zelkova</i> spp.
Shrubs	
Abelia, glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Althaea	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.
Andromeda	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Aucuba, gold	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Bamboo, heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i> spp. <i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Blue indigo bush	<i>Dalea gregii</i>
Blue mist spirea	<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>
Bottlebrush, lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Boxwood, common	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia</i> spp.
Cape jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Cassia, feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
Chinese fringe flower	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>
Chinese witchhazel	
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Correa	<i>Correa</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.
Deutzia, slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Dogwood, red twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Easter rose	<i>Kerria japonica</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus ebbingei</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>

(continued)

Table 2. Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrubs (continued)	
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Forsythia, border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Fragrant olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Fuchsia, California	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Hawthorne, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Honeysuckle, bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Hopseed bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Laurel, cherry	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Laurel, Otto Luyken	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Schipka	<i>Prunus schipkanensis</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe</i> spp.
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.
Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia</i> spp.
Mock orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Myrtle, compact	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Myrtle, wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia</i> spp.
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus</i> spp.
Palm, European fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Mediterranean fan	<i>Chamaerops</i> spp.
Phlox, prickly	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>
Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Pieris, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Privet, waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.
Quince, flowering	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Ranger, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Redroot	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Red-tip	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>

(continued)

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Table 2. Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrubs (continued)	
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose-of-Sharon	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum</i> spp.
Spice plant	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>
Spirea	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Sweet bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Trumpet bush	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Verbena, lemon	<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Viburnum, shasta	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> f. <i>tomentosum</i>
Viburnum, sweet	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>
Vitex	<i>Vitex</i> spp.
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Wild lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Yellowbells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp. <i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yew, Southern	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Yucca, Adam's needle	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Ground Covers	
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Baby sun rose	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Beach strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Cinquefoil, spring	<i>Potentilla</i> spp. <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Coyotebrush, dwarf	<i>Baccharis pitularis</i>
Daisy, trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Dymondia	<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Geranium, ivyleaf	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Green and gold	<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>
Iceplant, large leaf	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Lilyturf, big blue or giant	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Manzanita, bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Morningglory	<i>Convolvulus</i> spp.
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Red apple	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>

(continued)

Table 2. Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ground Covers (continued)	
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>
St. Johnswort, creeping	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Sand strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Sedum/Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Verbena	<i>Glandularia</i> spp.
Vervain	<i>Glandularia</i> spp.
Vetch, crown	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Herbaceous Perennials	
Acacia	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Alumroot	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>
Anemone	<i>Anemone hupehensis</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i> spp.
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>
Aster, Stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
Astilbe (False spirea)	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>
Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i> <i>P. x mexicali</i>
Bee balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i> spp.
Bergenia	<i>Bergenia</i> spp.
Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>
Bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Blue false indigo	<i>Baptisia australis</i>
Bugbane	<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Calla lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopia</i>
Canadian ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis</i> spp.
Canna, common garden	<i>Canna generalis</i> 'Lucifer'
Carex	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Cast iron plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>
Chincherinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Christmas rose	<i>Helleborus</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clematis	<i>Clematis</i> spp.
Clover, crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Cohosh, black	<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>
Coneflower	<i>Echinacea</i> spp.
Coral bells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>
Crinum lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.
Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp.
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Fairy duster	<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>
False dragonhead	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>
Fern, asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Fern, autumn	<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i>

(continued)

Table 2. Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Herbaceous Perennials (continued)	
Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Fern, leatherleaf	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Fern, tree	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>
Flag	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Flax, blue	<i>Linum perenne</i>
Flax, New Zealand	<i>Phlormium colinsoi</i>
Foamflower	<i>Tiarella</i> spp.
Fortnight lily	<i>Moraea</i> spp.
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Freesia	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>
Fuchsia, Arizona	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gaura	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.
Heather, Mexican/Cigar plant	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>
Hen and chicks	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hopflower oregano	<i>Origanum libanoticum</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Hyssop	<i>Agastache</i> spp.
Ice plant	<i>Delosperma</i> spp.
Indian blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Ironweed, New York	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>
Jacob's ladder	<i>Polemonium boreale</i>
Jasmine, confederate	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Joepywe weed, spotted	<i>Eupatorium</i> spp.
Jupiter's beard	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Lady's mantle	<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
Lavender cotton	<i>Santolinia chamaecyparissus</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Lenten rose	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
Leopard's bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Lily	<i>Lillium</i> spp.
Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Lily, plantain	<i>Hosta fortunei</i>
Liriope	<i>Liriope</i> spp.
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia</i> hybrids
Loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>
Mexican petunia	<i>Ruellia</i> spp.
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia crocosmiiflora</i>
Mum, hardy	<i>Dendranthema</i> spp.
Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i> spp.
Orchid, peacock	<i>Acidanthera bicolor</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Oxeye, smooth	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>
Peony, Chinese	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>

(continued)

Table 2. Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Herbaceous Perennials (continued)	
Phlox, creeping	<i>Phlox subulata</i>
Prickly pear, devil's tongue	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>
Primrose, fairy	<i>Primula malacoides</i>
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea</i> spp.
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Pussytoes, small-leaf	<i>Antennaria</i> spp.
Redhot poker	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>
Rock cress	<i>Aubrieta</i> spp.
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Ruscus, Israeli	<i>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp. <i>Salvia x superba</i>
Sage (botanical)	<i>Salvia nemerosa</i>
Sage, Mexican	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>
Sage, pineapple	<i>Salvia elegans</i>
Sage, Ramona	<i>Salvia sylvestris</i>
Sage, Russian	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Shasta daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Shellplant	<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>
Shrub verbena	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
Sneezeweed, common	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>
Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia</i> spp.
Stokes aster	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.
Sunflower, false	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>
Sun rose, rock rose	<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.
Sweet flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Texas bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus subcarnosus</i>
Thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium rugosa</i>
Thrift sea pink	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
Transvaal daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Trumpet, golden	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Turtlehead/Snakehead	<i>Chelone</i> spp.
Twinspur	<i>Diasciascia barbaerae</i>
Verbena, rose	<i>Glandularia canadensis</i>
Wonder flower	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Zephyr lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.

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Table 2. Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ornamental Grasses	
Beach grass	<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloiana</i>
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Reed, giant	<i>Arundo</i> spp.
Ribbon grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Silver grass	<i>Miscanthus</i> spp.
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
Bedding Plants	
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
Alyssum	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>
Alyssum, sweet	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Anemone, poppy-flowered	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Angelonia	<i>Angelonia angustifolia</i>
Summer snapdragon	
Artemesia	<i>Artemesia</i> spp.
Balloonflower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>
Cabbage, ornamental	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
China aster	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>
Coleus	<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>
Coleus blumei	<i>S. blumei</i>
Crocasmia, Montebretia	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Dusty miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Elephant ear	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Fanflower	<i>Scaevola</i> spp.
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> spp.
Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> spp.
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Gloxinia	<i>Gloxinia simningia</i>
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Kale, ornamental	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Moss rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Mum, garden	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Periwinkle, rose	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Plumosa cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Portulaca	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Primrose, evening	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.
Sage, scarlet	<i>Salvia splendens</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Sweet potato, ornamental	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Verbena	<i>Glandularia x hybrida</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

Landscape and Grounds Maintenance

FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide can be used in landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence weed control. Areas to be treated include those areas where gravel, pebble, stone, rock and other porous surfaces are used in landscaping instead of organic mulches. **FreeHand 1.75G** can be used in and around established ornamental plantings in nonagricultural areas defined as follows:

- **Landscaped ornamental maintenance areas** in and around residential and commercial establishments, multi-family dwellings, military and other institutions, university or college campuses, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, and prairie grass areas, common areas in residential developments, and in nonproduction areas in commercial nurseries, such as storage areas, vegetation filter strips, windbreaks, shelterbelts or cart paths.
- **General grounds maintenance in the following specified noncrop areas** – Parking lots, driveways and roadsides, highway rights-of-way, alleyways, bike and jogging paths, vacant lots, buildings, stone gardens and gravel yards, around statuary or monuments, utility substations, markers/borders and fence lines, and mulch beds. **FreeHand 1.75G** may be used under asphalt or concrete treatments as part of a site preparation program.

Refer to **Table 1** for application rates, **Table 2** for list of ornamental species, and **Table 3** for weeds controlled.

Tree Plantations

Use **FreeHand 1.75G** for preemergence weed control during site preparation, establishment and/or maintenance of tree plantations (including Christmas trees). Also use **FreeHand 1.75G** for hardwood and conifer regeneration on Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land or similar areas.

FreeHand 1.75G may be applied at planting or to established trees. When making an application at planting, it is important that slit closure be achieved to prevent **FreeHand 1.75G** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit, or root stunting may occur. **DO NOT** apply to newly transplanted seedlings until plants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around roots.

Refer to **Table 1** for application rates, **Table 2** for list of ornamental (tree) species, and **Table 3** for weeds controlled.

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Turfgrass

FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide may be used in select turfgrass sites. Use sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multifamily dwellings, military and other institutions, campuses, parks, airports, roadsides, schoolyards, playgrounds, picnic grounds, athletic fields and similar recreational areas, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, prairiegrass, naturalized grass areas, and sod farms.

FreeHand 1.75G applied as directed will provide preemergence control or suppression of most annual grass weeds, many annual broadleaf weeds, and sedges as they germinate in turfgrass. Refer to **Table 3** for **weeds controlled**.

Application Instructions

Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to any improved or unimproved maintained turfgrass area of either cool-season and warm-season turfgrass species as described in the **Tolerant Turfgrass Species** table following. Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** at use rates only as directed on select turfgrass species. The user assumes all risk with **FreeHand 1.75G** application to any turfgrass species not listed as tolerant in the following table.

Tolerant Turfgrass Species

Warm-season Turfgrass Species	FreeHand 1.75G Use Rate Range (lbs product/A)
Bahiagrass	100 to 200
Bermudagrass, common	100 to 200
Bermudagrass, hybrid	100 to 200
Buffalograss	100 to 200
Centipedegrass	100 to 200
Kikuyugrass	100 to 200
St. Augustinegrass	100 to 200
Seashore paspalum	100 to 200
Zoysiagrass	100 to 200
Cool-season Turfgrass Species*	FreeHand 1.75G Use Rate Range (lbs product/A)
Bentgrass	100 to 200
Bluegrass, Kentucky	100 to 200
Fine fescue	100 to 200
Perennial ryegrass	100 to 200
Tall fescue	100 to 200
* Apply only to established cool-season turfgrass species stands of 1/2-inch height or taller. Application to these species may result in yellowing and stand reduction.	

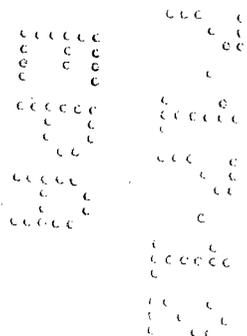
FreeHand 1.75G may be applied in a sequential use program with other herbicides that control emerged weeds. **FreeHand 1.75G** may be applied before or after postemergence herbicides used to control emerged weeds in turfgrass.

For control of summer annual weeds, apply **FreeHand 1.75G** as an initial application in the spring prior to weed seed germination.

NOTE: Spring applications can be made when soil temperature is 55° F or higher. If application is made prior to soil temperature reaching 55° F, some turfgrass species could sustain injury.

For control of winter annual weeds, apply **FreeHand 1.75G** in late summer or early fall prior to weed seed germination.

As a preemergence herbicide in turfgrass, **FreeHand 1.75G** must be moved into the weed seed germination zone by rainfall or irrigation (equivalent to 1/2 inch of rainfall) after application. If **FreeHand 1.75G** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 7 to 10 days, erratic weed control may result.



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Instructions and Limitations for Specific Turfgrass Species

Cool-season Turfgrass

- Apply **FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide** to **actively growing** cool-season turfgrass when soil temperature is 55° F or higher.
- Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** only on well-established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand.
- Application to turfgrass stands under stress may cause turfgrass injury.
- On turfgrass that has been thinned or damaged because of winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for turfgrass recovery prior to applying **FreeHand 1.75G**.
- Avoid spring application of **FreeHand 1.75G** on newly fall-seeded cool-season turfgrass.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to turfgrass where **annual bluegrass** (*Poa annua*) is part of the stand. **FreeHand 1.75G** will injure, thin, and discolor both seedling and established annual bluegrass.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to turfgrass if any **roughstalk bluegrass** (*Poa trivialis*) is present at any time in the stand or if roughstalk bluegrass is overseeded or unacceptable injury will occur.
- Application of **FreeHand 1.75G** to cool-season turfgrass species (such as bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fine fescue, tall fescue, perennial ryegrass) may cause unacceptable injury and/or thinning of stand.

Warm-season Turfgrass

- Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to **actively growing** warm-season turfgrass following spring transition when soil temperature is 55° F or higher.
- Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** only on well-established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand.
- Application to turfgrass stands under stress may cause turfgrass injury.
- On turfgrass that has been thinned or damaged because of winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for turfgrass recovery prior to applying **FreeHand 1.75G**.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to turfgrass where **annual bluegrass** (*Poa annua*) is part of the stand. **FreeHand 1.75G** will injure, thin, and discolor both seedling and established annual bluegrass.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to turfgrass if any **roughstalk bluegrass** (*Poa trivialis*) is present at any time in the stand or if roughstalk bluegrass is overseeded or unacceptable injury will occur.

(continued)

Instructions and Limitations for Specific Turfgrass Species (continued)

Overseeded Warm-season Turfgrass

- Delay (winter) overseeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last **FreeHand 1.75G** application.
- Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to aid in the removal of annual grass in overseeded warm-season turfgrass. Apply only when temperature is above 55° F and warm-season turfgrass is actively growing.
- If **FreeHand 1.75G** is applied just prior to overseed removal, thinning or injury of the overseeded species may occur.
- Application of a nitrogen-containing fertilizer at or soon after a **FreeHand 1.75G** application will minimize any delay in spring greenup.

Sprigging Warm-season Turfgrass

- Delay **FreeHand 1.75G** application until at least two (2) months after sprigging and until turfgrass roots are established.
- Following a **FreeHand 1.75G** application, delay sprigging turfgrass into the treated area for three (3) months.

Dormant Warm-season Turfgrass

- **FreeHand 1.75G** can be applied sequentially or in concert with glyphosate or other postemergence herbicides for application to dormant, non-overseeded turfgrass stands.

Instructions and Limitations for Specific Turfgrass Use Sites

Sod Establishment

- Application of **FreeHand 1.75G** to newly sodded areas must be delayed until the turfgrass root system is well established and the turfgrass has been mowed at least two (2) times.

Re-seeding in Turfgrass Establishment

- Delay re-seeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last **FreeHand 1.75G** application.

Newly Planted Areas (new seedings)

- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to newly planted areas until the turfgrass has filled in and has been mowed at least four (4) times.

(continued)

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Instructions and Limitations for Specific Turfgrass Use Sites *(continued)*

Residential Turfgrass

- **DO NOT** apply more than **100 to 150 lbs/A FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide** in a single application in residential turfgrass. A repeat application can be made 6 weeks after initial application.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to turfgrass within 2 weeks after mechanical disturbance such as aeration and verticutting.

Golf Course

- **FreeHand 1.75G** may be applied to established turfgrass on tees, fairways, roughs, and any other maintained or naturalized turfgrass area on the golf course.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to putting greens.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to turfgrass within 2 weeks after mechanical disturbance such as aeration and verticutting.

Bareground or Other Unimproved Maintained Areas, or Landscaped Areas

- Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to soil, unimproved turfgrass, or in landscaped areas that are maintained with mulch (such as shredded hardwood or pine straw), wood chips, or gravel.

Naturalized Areas

- **Grass species - FreeHand 1.75G** may be used to control weeds in naturalized grass areas on species listed in the **Tolerant Turfgrass Species** table. A reduction or elimination of seedheads may be observed on some species.
- **Wildflower and other ornamental species - FreeHand 1.75G** may be used to control weeds in naturalized wildflower and/or ornamental areas on species listed in **Table 2. Ornamental Species**. A reduction or elimination of seedheads may be observed on some species.

Industrial (unimproved) Turfgrass

- Industrial or unimproved turfgrass areas have a different spectrum of weeds to be controlled than those found in fine turfgrass as described in this label. **FreeHand 1.75G** will control weeds that germinate in established grass in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations, lots, or similar areas.

Weed Species Controlled

Table 3. Weeds Controlled

Use **FreeHand 1.75G** for preemergence control of the following weed species listed according to use rate.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>

100 lbs/A Weeds controlled when **FreeHand 1.75G** is applied at 100 lbs/acre (2.3 lbs **FreeHand 1.75G**/1000 sq ft)

150 lbs/A In addition to the weeds controlled at 100 lbs **FreeHand 1.75G**/acre application rate, the following weeds will be controlled when **FreeHand 1.75G** is applied at 150 lbs/acre (3.4 lbs **FreeHand 1.75G**/1000 sq ft)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bluegrass, roughstalk	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Brome, California	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Chamomile, mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Cupgrass, Southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Flatsedge, rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>

(continued)

Table 3. Weeds Controlled (continued)

150 lbs/A
(continued)

In addition to the weeds controlled at 100 lbs **FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide**/acre application rate, the following weeds will be controlled when **FreeHand 1.75G** is applied at 150 lbs/acre (3.4 lbs **FreeHand 1.75G**/1000 sq ft)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, cutleaf	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Pearlwort*	<i>Sagina procumbens</i> or <i>S. decumbens</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, annual	<i>Chamaesyce</i> spp. or <i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

200 lbs/A

In addition to the weeds controlled at 100 lbs and 150 lbs **FreeHand 1.75G**/acre application rates, the following weeds will be controlled when **FreeHand 1.75G** is applied at 200 lbs/acre (4.6 lbs **FreeHand 1.75G**/1000 sq ft)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Burnweed, American*	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>
Burweed, lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Cupgrass, woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Dogfennel*	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i> or <i>E. prostrata</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
Galinsoga, smallflower	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Hawksbeard, Asiatic	<i>Youngia japonica</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>

(continued)

Table 3. Weeds Controlled (continued)

200 lbs/A
(continued)

In addition to the weeds controlled at 100 lbs and 150 lbs **FreeHand 1.75G**/acre application rates, the following weeds will be controlled when **FreeHand 1.75G** is applied at 200 lbs/acre (4.6 lbs **FreeHand 1.75G**/1000 sq ft)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Kyllinga species*	<i>Kyllinga</i> spp.
Lettuce, wild	<i>Lactuca</i> spp.
Liverwort*	<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i>
Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Marsh parsley	<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>
Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Mulberry weed*	<i>Fatoua villosa</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pepperweed*	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Phyllanthus, chamberbitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
Phyllanthus, long-stalked*	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, water	<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Sedge, annual	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Sprangletop, red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Tassel-flower	<i>Emilia</i> spp.
Thickhead	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> spp.
Willowherb, hairy	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Willowherb, Northern	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>
Woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis</i> spp. or <i>O. corniculata</i> or <i>O. stricta</i>
Yellowcress, marsh	<i>Rorippa islandica</i> or <i>R. palustris</i>
Yellowcress, Southern	<i>Rorippa terres</i> or <i>R. walteri</i>

* Not controlled in California

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